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SOURCE Howe Drogi, Vol VII, No 3 (45).

BYDGOSZCZ WOJEWODZTWO COMMITTEE SECRETARY REPORTS  
ON PRODUCERS COOPERATIVES AND PARTY MEMBERSHIP DRIVE IN POLAND

[Comment: The following information is taken from one of the statements made by dignitaries of the PZPR (Polish United Workers' Party) at the Eighth Plenum of its Central Committee, held 28 March 1953. Each of the statements, given in abridged form in Howe Drogi, is an amplification of Bierut's keynote address on the "Struggle for the Continued Strengthening of the Party and the National Front."

Wladyslaw Kruczek, first secretary of the KW (Komitet Wojewodzki, Wojewodztwo Committee) of the PZPR in Bydgoszcz, states that the party must take more positive action to overcome the bad influence of the kulaks and of the reactionary clergy.]

Stalin's teachings on the necessity and effectiveness of conducting widespread mass political work in villages have been applied in Bydgoszcz Wojewodztwo. We sent a large number of worker activists to villages. At the same time, we sent nearly 500 activists from long-established cooperatives to communities that did not yet have any cooperatives. As a result of this mass political and organizational work, 190 producers cooperatives were established in 1952.

In January 1953, there were still 59 gminas in Bydgoszcz Wojewodztwo which did not have a single cooperative; today, there are only 26 such gminas. In February, 107 cooperatives were established, and in March, 60. This important expansion of producers cooperatives is an indication of the systematic growth in the ideological worth of rural party organizations. It is also an indication that they understand and fulfill their role of leadership much better.

The cooperative movement in Bydgoszcz Wojewodztwo, as in the entire country, testifies to the ideological maturity of our party, to the growth of the party's influence on working peasants, and to the dissemination of Stalin's ideas among the people. Through the initiative of the POPs (Podstawowe

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Organizacje Partyjne, Primary Party Organizations), 80 cooperatives were established. In 68 of these cooperatives, every party member residing in a community where a cooperative was established joined the cooperative. In Wola, Znin Powiat, after intensified political work, all working peasants, both members and nonmembers of the party, joined the cooperative.

Comrade Stalin frequently emphasized the fact that the enemy's resistance becomes greater as the producers cooperative movement expands. Even in our wojewodztwo, the class battle is becoming sharper and the resistance of kulaks and the reactionary clergy is being increased in proportion to the progressive expansion of producers cooperatives. Remembering Stalin's pointers, we must strengthen our vigilance against conspiracies of kulaks and the reactionary clergy. The reason for a certain increase in the activity of kulaks and the reactionary clergy is that our attitude is not sufficiently aggressive. For example, our party did not react properly when the Jesuits in Torun falsely twisted the teachings of Stalin. We do not react adequately to antagonistic statements made by representatives of the reactionary clergy, who misuse the pulpits for antidemocratic and antinational purposes. This lack of aggressiveness is the result of a serious ideological weakness in some cells of our party organization. This weakness is due, among other things, to the improper social composition of the Bydgoszcz organization. We want to strengthen our party organizations by purging them of "outsiders," opportunists, and passive, demoralized, and antagonistic persons. We are conducting a decisive battle with signs of moral weakness, drunkenness, etc., in the party and state apparatus. From Stalin's precepts, we are learning how to shape the moral and political attitude of the party and how to conduct an uncompromising battle with all signs of wrongdoing and violations of the party line and ethics.

An indication that the prestige of the party is growing is the fact that working people dedicated to our cause are joining the ranks of the party. From the beginning of 1952 to February 1953 [in Bydgoszcz Wojewodztwo], 4,680 persons joined the party, including 46 percent workers, 21 percent peasants, and 16 percent technical personnel. Thus, the party grew while purging itself.

The nonparty people are assimilating the party's political line much better. Discussions of literature on the 19th Congress of the CPSU (Communist Party Soviet Union) aroused the interest of nonparty persons in internal party affairs and helped us to strengthen and expand producers cooperatives. On the news of Stalin's death, the nonparty working people in cities and villages participated in mass meetings as never before. The finest and the most devoted persons applied for membership in the party. By 19 March, 2,206 persons applied, including 1,160 young men and 493 women. A breakdown of the total figure, according to social background, reveals that 43 percent were workers, 8 percent were agricultural workers, and 14 percent were peasants. However, the status of our party organizations in villages is still unsatisfactory. Furthermore, we still have in Bydgoszcz Wojewodztwo 407 communities without party organizations, which affects the fulfillment of economic tasks, as in the case of Wloclawek and Aleksandrow powiats.

There are important shortcomings in our organizational work. Our powiat committees are not doing a good educational job in their daily work with gmina committees. When activists are sent to villages, they by-pass the gmina committees and go directly to the POP or to the community, even to those that do not have a POP. Hence, the gmina committee's contact with the community activists is broken off after a program is completed. As a result of this, many resolutions from higher echelons do not reach the POP. There is also no systematic control of the fulfillment of resolutions or for giving assignments to the party organizations. We will strive to overcome this state of affairs, which is contrary to Stalin's teaching on the party.

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Experiences from our organizational work confirm Stalin's precept that bureaucracy abhors a checkup of the execution of assignments. We cannot discover the shortcomings in the region because of the lack of constant, systematic control by the wojewodztwo committee. For example, a false idea of indulgence toward kulak saboteurs, regarding their obligations to the state, has taken root in Wloclawek Powiat. Here, the enemy has succeeded in corrupting pertinent regional links of the apparatus of the party.

Comrade Stalin's teachings are a priceless weapon in the battle with all types of antagonistic opinions and practices. His teachings will make our field party organizations more militant and turn them into a guiding socialist force in the transformation of villages.

In preparation for a wojewodztwo conference, on the basis of the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of our party, we will undertake the task of strengthening the party organizations, particularly in villages.

Our principal task is further to strengthen and expand producers cooperatives and to give special attention to those cooperatives which will begin group sowing for the first time during the spring sowing program. One of the chief tasks of our work in villages is to promote discipline in the fulfillment of obligations to the state.

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